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MONEY

MUSEUM

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SHAMROCK LITHO  
1044 - 1046 South Olive Street,  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015.

Editor.

WAYNE DENNIS  
18814 Florwood Avenue,  
Torrance, Calif. 90504  
Phone: DA 9-5185

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# President's Message



Recently, it has been suggested by several sources that all segments of the numismatic fraternity write to their senators and congressmen voicing their opposition to the Senator Bible Bill.

The importance of this action cannot be stressed too strongly. I am fully aware that the bill itself has not been reported out of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to which it was referred. I am also aware that the Bible Amendments (as well as several other proposed amendments) to the Coinage Act were defeated and the Act was passed as originally proposed without any riders. However what should be most disturbing to all of us is the fact that Senator Bible's Amendments received thirty-six affirmative votes out of approximately eighty cast--much too close for numismatic comfort. Published reports estimate that only 5,000 to 10,000 letters have been received by senators and congressmen. This certainly is a very small percentage of the several million collectors, and we ourselves are too busy or too lazy to put forth this small effort to preserve our hobby, we certainly should not complain if it is legislated out of existence.

I have personally seen a telegram from Senator Kuchel and letters from both Congressman Edwin Reinecke and James Roosevelt, all voicing their opposition to the Bible Bill. However, I have no knowledge of Senator Murphy's position or that of the numerous other California congressmen.

Let's make sure that our elected officials are apprised with unmistakable clarity of the unity, strength and will of their constituents in this numismatic crisis. Voice your opposition to this legislation simply, courteously and most important of all **PROMPTLY - WRITE TODAY!**

Murray Singer

# An Editor's Job

The deadline for the next Quarterly will be Oct. 15th.

Anyone wishing to submit an article for publication, should do so by that time. All numismatic articles submitted and that are published, will be eligible for competition in the Literary Award.

All Club Secretaries are also requested to get their respective Club news to me by Oct. 15th.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

The Editor.

## Editor's Note

ANY CLUB OR MEMBER WHO HAVE A CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE, TIME CHANGE, OR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, SHOULD NOTIFY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND THE EDITOR.

(Address on front cover)

Getting out a publication is no picnic.

If we print jokes, people say we're silly.

If we don't, they say we're too serious.

If we use stories from other publications, we're too lazy to write 'em ourselves.

If we don't, we're stuck on our own stuff.

If we make changes in the other fellow's write-up, we're too critical.

If we don't, we are blamed for poor editing.

Now, like a shot, some guy will say we swiped this from another sheet.

Yep, He's right this time, as we CERTAINLY DID!!

# Famous United States Mint Forgeries

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This may come as a shock to many Numismatists, but a considerable number of the rare and scarce United States coins are actually mint forgeries. To put it in simpler language--they were struck illegally at the United States Mint by some of its employees or officials.

In this article some of the more famous mint forgeries will be listed, also I will attempt to show who struck them and when, if possible. Often they were introduced to the numismatic world in odd and various ways.

During the early history of the United States Mint, it was not illegal for the mint to retain and store the various "dies" from previous years use. Please keep this in mind, as this is the basis of many seemingly rare coins and non-existent coins to later appear in large numbers. Thus with a large stock of dies readily available from the 1790's to 1850, it is of no surprise to anyone that various mint officials and employees started to use these dies again to create coins of high value and extremely rare pieces were duplicated.

The Mint rules were left up to its director. Thus to say some of the directors did not use these rules to their own advantage would be the under statement of the year. Under these lax rules, the Director could re-strike coins with these mint dies, even fifty years after the original coins were struck from these dies.

Herein lies the basis from which some of this nations most famous collections were enhanced.

One example, the Mint Director, for a small fee above bullion costs, sent to Mr William Stearns of Boston in 1838 the following gold Eagle coins dated 1797-1799-1800-1801 and 1803. Also the following Half Eagles 1795-1800-1802 and 1813. These coins were all struck in 1838 at the Mint from dies that were left there from these years. At this time this practice was not considered illegal by the Mint Director. If this practice was not illegal at this time, it certainly must be considered very unethical. Another interesting example of Mint procedure occurred when Mr. John Curtis wrote Mint Director James Snowden in January, 1859 regarding the possibility of obtain-



## FAMOUS U.S. MINT FORGERIES continued

ing an 1851 dollar.

Mr. Snowden replied in his letter to Mr. Curtis that "One could be struck from the dies of that year". Thus Mr. Snowden admitted that coins were being struck from dies from previous years.

In yet another letter to Mr. Snowden, from a Philadelphia dealer in coins, who complained about the large number of pattern cents making their appearance in the Philadelphia Area at this time. Again the Director answered this letter saying he would trade some of these interesting specimen coins, for any of the Colonial Washington pieces that were not in the Mint collection at this time. Thus we see the Mint trading pattern coins, for coins to enhance the collection at the Mint.

These three instances show and prove that the Mint struck coins dated nearly fifty years earlier and also they were willing to trade for colonial coins that were lacking in the Mint collection. They would make almost any coin that was requested of them. These letters are in the nations archives, proof of their existance. These letters begin to unravel many of the mysteries of the Mint.

The 1856 Flying Eagle Cent is actually a pattern coin. This cent is a very common pattern piece, far from being a scarce item. The only thing that makes it scarce is when people include this coin in the regular series of cents, then it appears as a scarce coin.

The 1858 Indian Head Cent of this date, is also another pattern piece. The only reason it is not expensive is that it is not included in the sets of coins as the 1856 Flying Eagle pattern coin is. Thus there is little demand for it.

No doubt the coin which has caused more furor than any other coin in the United States history is the silver dollar of 1804. Herein lies one of Numismatics most amazing stories. I shall attempt to relate this unusual story of a United States coin. Beyond any doubt this coin was never struck in 1804 at all. It was, in fact, struck at two different times. The first striking occured some time between 1838 to 1842. In the year of 1838 the United States Mint collection of coins, neither had an 1804 dollar or had anyone, up to this date

## FAMOUS U.S. MINT FORGERIES continued

ever heard of one. Four years later in 1842, the first Numismatic edition to be published in the United States (A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations by Jacob Eckfeldt and William Du Bois) both of these men were Mint employees.

One new and unusual feature of this book was an engraving of an 1804 Silver Dollar. A coin which in 1838 was unknown either in the Mint Cabinet or in any other collection in the United States of America. This it can be stated, with assurance, that the first 1804 dollars were struck between 1838-1842.

Evidently some of the 1804 Silver Dollar dies were found in the storage room of the Mint, by Mint employees. Collecting of coins was beginning to become popular about this time in our history. Some enterprising individual realizing that this was a rare date decided to fill this gap in numismatic rarities.

In 1843, Matthew Stickney, an early collector, discovered two of these dollars at the Philadelphia Mint. He talked with the Mint Director, Robert Patterson, soon after, a trade was arranged between the Mint and Mr. Stickney. The Mint agreed to trade one of these 1804 dollars for Mr. Stickney's gold Columbia Immune Cent and several other early colonial coins. This was the first 1804 Dollar to make its appearance outside of the United States Mint and in hands of a private individual. Today there is seven or eight of these 1804 Dollars of Variety I, meaning those struck between 1838 to 1842. There is still another chapter to this amazing story of the 1804 Dollar. In 1858 a Mint employee, by the name of George Eckfeldt, a young man who was the son of a Mint employee of long standing. George's duties was caretaker for Engraving Department and also in charge of the dies.

Young Eckfeldt seeing a great deal of chicanery going on in the Mint, decided to go into business for himself and reap some of the profits being made on unusual coins. Thus in 1858, young Eckfeldt managed somehow to strike a few of the now famous 1804 Silver Dollars. He also struck a considerable number of Half Cents dated from 1840 to 1849--these being very scarce pieces also. Young Eckfeldt made a trip from Philadelphia to New York then to Boston attempting to sell the 1804 Dollars at \$70.00 each. He did sell the



## FAMOUS U.S. MINT FORGERIES continued

coins and returned to the Mint.

There was a marked difference between the 1804 Dollars that first appeared in 1842 and the ones Eckfeldt sold, which we will call Variety II. The reverse of the Eckfeldt Dollar was evidently struck from a new cut die, as it differed from the earlier 1804 Dollar. Another point of difference was the edge of the coin. On Variety I, the edge was lettered, while on the Eckfeldt copy, the edge is plain.

Soon after the trip, young Eckfeldt made to Boston, the Mint Director began to receive inquiries regarding this new 1804 Dollar. There were so many inquiries that the Director of the Mint, James Snowden, was forced to retrieve as many of these Dollars as he could. He managed to obtain three or four of these dollars and he had them melted down at the Mint. However, not all of them were retrieved as today there is at least seven of the Eckfeldt Variety 1804 Dollars known to exist.

As a result of this flagrant violation of Mint Rules, Mr. Eckfeldt received a severe reprimand, but still maintained his job. The Mint also instigated some new reforms, which were to clear up much of the controversy surrounding the use and disposition of old dies. Actually the only change to be made was the locking of dies in a secure box, with the Director having an inventory and keys to the box at all times.

In the end, the reforms amounted to absolutely nothing as many more scandals were to originate at the Mint. Years later when the effects of Mint Director Linderman, 1867-1869, was revealed, it included an 1804 Dollar, Variety II type. How Mr. Linderman came unto this coin has never been revealed. Also some of the invoices listing the dies, mysteriously disappeared from Mint records. A wonderful reference on the 1804 Dollar is the book written by Eric Newman about this "King of Coins".

Another group of coins which has created a great deal of furor is the dollar, half dollar and quarter of 1866 with no motto. The Mint Director in 1865 received a decree from the Treasury Secretary advising him to put the motto "In God We Trust" on all dollar, half dollar and quarter coins beginning in 1866. Despite this long notice ahead of time there is in existence today at least two each of these coins dated 1866 without any motto. The most amazing part of this tale is that all of

## FAMOUS U.S. MINT FORGERIES continued

these pieces were to wind up in one collectors cabinet, Mr. W. Woodin, who was to become Secretary of the Treasury at a later date. Today these coins are probably one of the rarest known group of United States Coins in existence. Only two of each known. The doubt was Mint chicanery at its peak. No explanation has ever been offered as to how this great variety was created. In 1961 one of the half dollars was offered for sale in the Hyderman sale held in Los Angeles. It brought fifteen thousand dollars.

Another unusual Mint forgery is the 1868 Large Cent. Everyone knows that Large Cents were discontinued in 1857. Yet eleven years later we find a Large Cent dated 1868. Evidently a reverse die of the large cent series was used with a new obverse which was intended to be a pattern coin; however the end result was a Large Cent dated 1868. Today this indeed is a most unusual coin, its full story has never been told. The piece now commands a very high price.

I could list hundreds of pattern coins and species, which were struck at the Philadelphia Mint by Mint employees and officials to be sold to the public at a profit. The Mint listed these as experimental pieces but many of them were made for collectors at their insistence. Mint Officials used the word "Pattern" to cover many of its forgeries. During the period of 1850 to 1878, the largest quantity of pattern pieces came from the Mint. True there are some earlier and some later, but majority were produced during this twenty-eight year period.

The Mint had struck so many doubtful coins and pattern pieces that one of the Philadelphia newspapers on January 6, 1879 wrote a statement about the Mint and its policy. "The best counterfeit United States Coins was not the production of unscrupulous individuals but those which the Mint had fraudulently struck itself."

In 1879 and 1880, the Mint was again to produce a unique coin which there was no need. I refer to what is now called the "Star" or the \$4.00 Gold Coin. The Mint issued these coins in very limited supply and presented them to Congressmen and notable politicians of the time. Strange enough, numismatists were excluded and even denied from obtaining these rare gold coins. Today the price of these coins range from six to fifteen thousand dollars.

## FAMOUS U.S. MINT FORGERIES continued

A few years later, another great numismatic scandal was in the making. Officially the last year Trade Dollars were struck was 1883, yet in 1884 rumor had it that Trade Dollars were being struck in small numbers. Inquiries were sent to the Mint Director asking if Trade Dollars of 1884 were being struck. The Director firmly denied there were any such coins being struck. Again in 1885, the same rumor crept out. The Mint Director again denied the existence of any 1885 Trade Dollars. Not until 1908 did the truth become available about those persistent rumors that 1884 and 1885 Trade Dollars were being struck at the Mint.

When the Hazeltine Collection was put up for auction in 1908, after his death, the true facts came out. In the Hazeltine auction no less than six of the 1884 Trade Dollars were listed and three of these dated 1885. Thus again we are shown proof of the Mint's chicanery and unreliability to know what actually goes on in the Mint.

In 1936, another surprise awaited the Numismatic world, at this time Mr. Bolendar was auctioning off one of the great collections of our times and in it was a proof set of 1884 with all coins struck in copper. This was truly a surprise and the only set of 1884 coins struck in copper medal.

Probably the last great rarity struck under very unusual or mysterious circumstances is the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. The existence of this coin was not revealed until 1920. (A familiar pattern for Mint forgeries). To this day, the entire story behind the striking of this great rarity has not been fully told. It can be safely said the coins were struck at the Mint. By who, is a question that may never be known. Mr. Samuel Brown was the first to introduce this coin to the numismatic world at the 1920 American Numismatic Association Convention held in Chicago that year.

By research, I find Mr. Brown was employed at the Mint in 1913, the time that these coins possibly were struck. He also first introduced this coin in August, 1920. Later he authorized a Philadelphia coin dealer to sell five of these coins for him. The only five known to exist. Thus we can assume Mr. Brown must have had a great deal to do with the striking of this rare coin. The principals of this mystery are now deceased so the truth again will probably never be known.



## FAMOUS U.S. MINT FORGERIES continued

I have thus covered a few of the major Mint forgeries that today most of these coins are extreme rarities and in some cases they are almost unique to the numismatic world. True there are many more of the Mint forgeries but in this short article there is not room to list them all. I hope in this article I have brought to the readers attention some of the previous unknown aspects in the great and fascinating world of numismatics. Only by knowing the full story behind some of our great rarities in coins, can we as collectors appreciate our hobby to its fullest. It is knowledge that helps to make the numismatic hobby what it is today.

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Judd-U.S. Pattern, Experimental and  
Trial Pieces  
Taxay-Counterfeit, Mis-Struck and  
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M. Jens

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### COINS ARE "BACKED"

A coin is backed by the government. A token may be issued by a bank, firm or individual, and is not backed by the government.

### HOW TRUE!!!!

A man who has money to burn will soon find the person who has a match for it.

### DID YOU KNOW

Mints in the United States, during the first seven months of 1963 produced 196,382,700 five cent coins. To produce these coins, which contain 75% copper and 25% nickel, over 1,500,000 pounds of copper and 500,000 pounds of nickel were used.

# More About the Eagle

The eagle as a symbol of racial and national power dates back to the time of the Etruscans, the race that preceeded the Romans. Rome, after the days of Marius, also adopted the eagle as its standard of legions. It was represented with outspread wings. Later the Byzantine Emperors adopted the double headed eagle, which symbolized their claim to the Eastern and Western Empires.

In the Fourteenth Century, the German Emperors adopted the eagle as their national emblem. Other European countries followed Germany's lead. Prussia's emblem was distinguished as the black eagle. Poland's by a white eagle. Napoleon made the eagle represent Imperial France. The emblem was dropped by the Bourbon Rulers, but was restored by Louis Napoleon on January 1, 1852.

The United States chose the eagle as its national emblem in the day of Benjamin Franklin, who objected to the choice. In a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, Franklin who then was 87 years old, wrote, "For my part I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of the country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing hawk; and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is carrying it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagles pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good case, but like those among men who live sharling and robbing, he is poor and often very lously, he is a rank coward".

Franklin didn't paint a very pretty picture of our national bird. DO YOU SUPPOSE HE WASN'T A BIRD WATCHER ????????

Karl M. Brainard.

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September 9, 1928.

# Coins of the Colonies and United States Silver Dollars

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When the American colonies began to trade with other countries, the medium of exchange began to be a problem. The northern colonies traded with the French. New York traded with the Dutch. The Southern Colonies traded with Spain, Portugal, Mexico and they all traded with the mother country, England.

It is a curious fact that at the beginning of the Colonial Period there was perhaps less money in circulation than in any other civilized community of the Western World. The settlers had to resort to barter, corn, beaver skins and in the South, rice and tobacco were used. They were accustomed to reckoning in terms of £. s. d. Virginia overproduced tobacco and prices fell causing riots in 1680. Bartering was brought nearer to a monetary transaction by the use of wampum, beads made from certain shells. Massachusetts made wampum legal tender in 1643. Other Colonies followed suit and New York wampum remained legal tender until 1701.

The scarcity of English coins remained until the American Revolution. The English government did not permit the Colonies to produce coins. In 1652, Massachusetts proceeded on its own to establish a mint for coining silver pieces, among which the "pine tree" shilling is the best known. In 1684, King Charles ordered the mint closed.

The main goal of the Colonies trade, apart from England was the Spanish West Indies. The conquest of Jamaica by the English in 1655 gave the Colonies a trade station within the West Indies. The balance of trade was favorable for the North American Colonies but from the beginning of the Eighteenth Century these and other dealings were far overshadowed by the slave trade. The slaves were brought from West Africa to the West Indies; from there many were exported, chiefly to Virginia and other Southern Colonies.

The coins used in these transactions were the real "Royal" a silver coin weighing about 53 troy grains. The most popular pieces, valued at eight reals and weighing 423.5 grains each, were termed "pesos". In English-speaking countries the pesos came to be called "pieces of eight" or "dollars". The London dealers in



## COINS of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

foreign exchange extended the name "dollar" to the peso, which thereby became the 'Spanish Dollar'.

Its best known type was the "Pillar Dollar", so called from two pillars engraved upon the obverse of the peso, on either side of the royal coat of arms showing the "pillar of Hercules" at Gibraltar. The term pillar dollar was adapted in Colonial Monetary Ordinances.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the use of Spanish silver coins spread to most countries. The traditional practice of the colonies of reckoning in £ s. d. persisted. It became necessary, to establish legal ratios between the dollar and the English units. In fact, each colony tried to attract coins by favorable valuation. Massachusetts placed the dollar value at 5 shillings and sometimes at 6 shillings, but other Colonies went further by adopting a rate of 7 shillings or more.

The Colonial habit of reckoning in £'s gave rise to a strange monetary usage which long persisted in the United States. Under Queen Ann's Proclamation of 1704 the Spanish dollar was rated at 4s. 6d. or 54 pence, hence the pound sterling at 4.44 4/9 dollars. Strangely enough, this rate was preserved in the United States as a reckoning far into the nineteenth century. £1 equalling \$4.44 was abandoned in 1842, due to a change in the price of gold. The Spanish milled dollar was the common circulating medium, signifying the turning away from English units.

Silver was known to the ancients as far back in the dim and distant ages of the past as any records extends. It was undoubtedly one of the first metals mined by mankind.

The history of the silver dollar is the history of the United States. The United States Silver Dollar has had without doubt the hardest time from the public, the politicians, Congress, other countries, the silver lobbyist, and speculators than any other United States coin.

The articles of Confederation in 1781 had given Congress the exclusive power to regulate the alloy and value of coins including those struck under state authority. In 1785, Congress passed a resolution setting up the dollar and the decimal system. A resolution in 1786 dubbed the hundredth part of a dollar a "cent".

## COINS of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

One of Alexander Hamilton's lasting achievements was the coinage act of April, 1792. The dollar was to be the monetary unit, defined in terms of gold, as well as silver, thereby making the American system bi-metalistic. Hamilton caused the Treasury to weigh a random assortment of Spanish dollars and found their average pure silver content to be  $371\frac{1}{4}$  grains, at variance with the official Spanish rate of 377 grains. The difference being the result of abrasion. The gold dollar was set at  $34\frac{3}{4}$  grains. This was the establishment of a new monetary unit of the United States. The states were slow in adopting the new system. New Hampshire, whose 1794 Constitution provided for the establishment of the shilling as the monetary unit, did not do away with it until 1948 and even then drew a "no" vote of over 28,000.

Far into the Nineteenth Century "dollars", but not United States dollars, remained the principal coins in many English colonies and especially in the Far East. While the English Colonies preferred the Spanish dollar, the Mexican dollar prevailed in the Far East.

Following the establishment of Mexico as a Republic in 1821, Mexico reverted to the old dollar "peso" for foreign circulation. In the group of famous coins, the coin that has achieved recognition in more countries and over a larger area of the world than any other is the "Dos Mudos" Pillar Dollar of Spanish America. First minted in Mexico City in 1763, it was a much needed successor to the crude, irregular cobs that had been used for centuries and that were so easily clipped and counterfeited. With its exquisite detail, bold relief and elaborate edge, the pillar dollar is one of the most artistic and at the same time one of the most practical coins ever struck. The Mexican mint was the first mint in the New World. It was started in 1536.

The silver dollar is the unit of measure for our coinage system. Every other coin, whether it is silver, nickel or copper, is still a part of the dollar or unit. The first U.S. dollar was minted in 1794 and today is one of the rarest coins in the dollar series. Minted under the coinage act of 1792, its silver content was 271 grains of pure silver or 416 grains of standard silver. This series, which started with the 1794 dollar, was minted in Philadelphia, each year through 1804. The edge or rim on every coin in the series was

## COINS of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

stamped to read "Hundred Cents to One Dollar or Unit". There were 84 obverse and 75 reverse dies used in the minting of this series, giving no less than 114 distinct die varieties.

Now we come to the fantastic 1804 dollar. There have been several books and many articles written about the subject. The published official United States Mint records show that 19,570 silver dollars were minted in 1804 and 321 in 1805. When coinage records are compared with known coins it becomes clear that these coins did not always bear the date of their supposed coinage. The 321 silver dollars were found in a bag containing Spanish dollars, by the melter and refiner. By the bookkeeping method used in those days, they were charged from the melter and refiner to the coiner, to the Mint Treasurer, to the Bank of the United States in one bookkeeping entry on June 28, 1805. The coiner obviously had no contact whatever with the 321 coined dollars in the transaction. In 1860 there was a dispute among numismatists about the dollar coinage in 1805. Mint Director James Ross Snowden proved, by his entries in Bullion Journal A, that no dollars dated 1805 existed. The officers of the Mint were well aware that the Mint records were based on delivery of coins, and not on mintage of coins.

The coinage of silver dollars at the United States Mint was discontinued in 1804 as an economic necessity. The Spanish Milled Dollars were coming to the United States Mint, because they were worthless, and the United States dollars were going to the West Indies because they were worth more.

During the last century, many numismatist and mint officials believed that 19,570 silver dollars were actually coined in 1804. Some story was necessary to explain their disappearance. The United States was at war with the Barbary Pirates in 1804. One story indicates that all of the 1804 dollars were aboard the U.S. Frigate "Philadelphia", which ran aground in Tripoli Harbor and was captured by the Barbary Pirates, except for a few dollars that had been paid out to sailors, or for supplies prior to the capture of the ship. This story collapses when we realize that the Philadelphia ran aground in October of 1803. There are many other stories.

The proof of disappearance of objects requires that they first have



## COIN of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

been in existence. The existence of 1804 dollars is based upon specimens now known, which for the purpose of argument must be assumed to have existed in 1804. If there were no dollars dated 1804 and coined in 1804, it is pointless to discuss their disappearance. It is better to determine whether or not dollars dated 1804 were actually coined in 1804.

The 1804 dollars are known in two die combinations. There is only one obverse die. There are three classes of the reverse die. There are 8 known examples of Class I dollars. The only distinction between Class II and Class III dollars is that Class II has a plain smooth edge and Class III has a lettered edge.

The only existing specimen of Class II is in the United States Mint Collection. There are six known examples of Class III dollars.

After 1804 they changed the method of minting coins. They installed a steam press and used collars to put the lettering on the edge. There is proof that the 1804 dollar and the 1801, 1802 and 1803 Proofs were struck from dies prepared after 1817 and were actually struck after 1817.

In 1834 the President directed that a complete set of coins of the United States be sent to the King of Siam, and the Sultan of Muscat, which was done in the Fall of 1835 and the Spring of 1836. At the 1962 American Numismatic Association Convention, David R. Spickard spoke on "New Facts about an Old American Coin". Mr. Spickard, with James C. Risk, not only disclosed the existence of a previously unknown 1804 dollar but disclosed that it came out of a case covered in yellow morocco embossed with an American Eagle and with depressions in blue velvet for eleven coins. This matched the case given the King of Siam on November 11, 1834.

Matthew A. Stickey of Salem, Massachusetts who acquired an 1804 dollar from the United States Mint on May 9, 1843, was the first private collector to obtain one. Members of the Boston Numismatic Society wrote the director of the Mint in November of 1861 inquiring if any 1804 dollars had been struck off old dies, as they knew of three specimens, two of which had been offered for sale by dealer in 1859 at \$75.00 each. In 1858 there was a scandal at the Mint

that proof sets were being offered for sale to dealers. The dollars were Type II. Some were picked up by the Mint and destroyed, and some were returned to the Mint. Public knowledge of the use of dies at the Mint for striking coins for personal financial benefit of employees initiated many changes to prevent a recurrence of such a situation.

There are fifteen known specimens of the 1804 dollar today. In the book "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar" it lists each dollar and a history of each owner up to date, and the price paid at the last known sale. There are no genuine 1804 dollars and those struck from Mint made dies which bear that date are antedated fantasies. The "King of American Coins" is an imposter, but was made for a King.

Under the act of January 18, 1837, the weight was reduced to 412½ grains, fineness changed to .900. Coinage was resumed in the new mint building with much improvement in manufacture and design.

The new design of the dollar was the work of Christian Gobrecht. For the first time the denomination appears on the coin in abbreviated form, "ONE DOL." rather than on the edge. In 1866 a scroll bearing the motto "In God We Trust" was added above the eagle. This design was continued until 1873 when coinage was suspended. The eagle used as the model for these coins and those of 1840 was the Mint Eagle named Peter. He lived at the Mint, flew about the city of Philadelphia and always returned to his quarters in the evening. He met an untimely end due to his curiosity while inspecting a flywheel on some of the machinery in the Mint. His usefulness did not end at his death, however, for he was stuffed and mounted and continued to serve as a model.

The Mexican dollar was the successor to the Spanish dollar, also known as "pieces of eight". These coins had a higher silver content than the American dollar, which had a silver standard of 371¼ grains of pure silver, and thus remained inferior to the Mexican dollar throughout the Nineteenth Century. From 1792 to 1811, Spanish dollars commanded a premium of from one to five percent for the purpose of the China trade. Had the American dollar been maintained along with the value of the Mexican, the need for a special

## COINS of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

coin such as the Trade Dollar of the United States, in the 1870's would not have been necessary.

The United States Trade Dollar, a coin or disc of silver weighing 420 grains, .900 fine, and therefore containing 378 troy grains of pure silver, entered into the monetary history of the United States in order to provide this country with another outlet for the metal coming out of the bonanza mines of Nevada in the early 1870's.

In the early 1850's there was a shortage of change as the silver content of the 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 was greater than the value of the coin. After the law of February 21, 1857, Spanish and Mexican pieces were no longer legal tender in the United States. With the outbreak of the Civil War, the country turned to paper money as a means of financing the war effort. The first greenbacks were issued in April of 1862. A coinage bill introduced in 1870 became the coinage act of 1873. The silver dollar had long ago ceased to be a coin of circulation, and was not included in the act. The report which accompanied the act suggests a trade coin of the value of the Mexican Dollar, which was authorized in 1873.

Chief Engraver James B. Longacre had died in 1869. His successor, William Barber, took the obverse of a Longacre pattern for the silver dollar struck in 1870 and combined it with a "commercial dollar" reverse design which was struck as an experimental piece in 1871. The "commercial dollar" reverse was also combined in 1871 with other obverses all based on existing designs for the standard silver dollar. The likeness of the Trade Dollar to the standard American Dollar was to create much confusion before the course of the Trade Dollar had been run. The bill gave the Trade Dollar legal tender status to the value of \$5.00.

Silver had been pouring out of the mines of Nevada at an ever increasing pace, from \$2,000,000 in 1861 to \$28,750,000 by 1873. Senator Sherman had said that the Trade Dollar had been adopted mainly for the people of California. All business transactions in California and Nevada were on a gold basis from 1872 to 1873 while the rest of the country was on a depreciated currency basis. The total number of the Trade Dollars minted by the three Mints in 1873 was the largest number of dollars minted in any one year.



## COINS of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

to that time. There were four times as many Trade Dollars as standard Silver Dollars up to that time. The Trade Dollar was discontinued in 1878. The selection of February 22 as the cut-off date by Sherman was due almost entirely to the hue and cry surrounding the Bland Bill, which, when it became law, authorized the government to purchase silver to coin per month, not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 standard silver dollars.

In 1878 the Mint for the second time coined two kinds of silver dollars. The price of silver kept falling and in 1878 for the first time the greenback, the gold dollar and the trade dollar were on a par. Dealers and brokers were importing foreign dollars and putting them into trade because they could pick up a fast ten percent. The Treasury Department issued a circular for display in all public buildings, pointing out that all foreign coins were not legal tender and could be received at the Mint only as bullion. The Trade Dollar occupying the same position in respect to legal tender, also was mentioned. The Trade Dollar was a deed issue in the Channels of commerce, and redemption became a national issue.

The Treasury was buying so much silver a month and did not want to add to that by redeeming Trade Dollars. In 1887 the act was passed and they were forced to redeem \$7,689,036 Trade Dollars or about one-fifth of the Bland Act was repealed in 1890. It was replaced by the Sherman Act, passed July 14, 1890. It required the Treasury to purchase 45,000,000 ounces of silver per month, using in payment legal tender notes redeemable in gold coin or silver coined from the silver purchase.

There is no record of 1884 and 1885 proof Trade Dollars having been struck, although specimens bearing these dates do exist. There are reportedly ten of 1884 and five of 1885. All evidence studied since 1884 is against their being genuine.

The coinage of the standard silver dollar was resumed in 1878. The new design was by George T. Morgan and the coins are generally referred to as the Morgan type. On the obverse is the head of Liberty, for which the model was Annie Williams, a Philadelphia school teacher. Those first coined in 1878 had eight-tailed feathers, but the number was reduced to seven, and the rest of the issue all had seven feathers. Coins of this design were struck in great quantities

## COINS of the COLONIES & U.S. SILVER DOLLARS continued

between 1878 and 1904, not only at Philadelphia, but at the Branch Mints in New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City. It was also struck in Denver when coinage of this type was resumed in 1921. When the silver supply was exhausted in 1904, mintage was discontinued, and it required a further act to resume coinage in 1921.

The new 1921 design was by Anthony de Francisci, who was commissioned to do the work. This coin is known as the Peace Dollar and commemorates the peace following the war of 1914-18. The word Peace appears on the reverse under the eagle. The obverse shows the figure of Liberty with a somewhat startled look, hair disarranged and a younger and more immature face than had been usual of other types.

The United States Government was forced to mint silver dollars for many years without much demand for them. They piled up and laid in the Mint year after year. During the Kennedy administration, the silver requirement of backing the paper dollar was discontinued. The price of silver went up, and all of a sudden the silver dollar was worth more than a dollar again!!!

The people began to feel that either the dollar was going to become more valuable, or scarce, or both, for within two years over \$378,000,000 silver dollars disappeared from the Treasury.

Who has them? Collectors? Dealers? Speculators, or the persons who feel that the Silver Dollar is going to disappear from the American scene?

Is this a case of history repeating itself???

James R. Ra

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WHEN IT COMES TO DOING FOR OTHERS,  
SOME PEOPLE WILL STOP AT NOTHING.

# Coin Collectors Dilemma

The dilemma with which the Numismatist is faced today are bills presented for legislation by individuals that are not qualified from a standpoint of Numismatic knowledge to properly present them.

These individuals who know nothing of the art and seemingly could care less deserves the attention of collectors who should write to them offering some informative informative concerning the hobby.

In such a bill recently introduced to the Senate a suggestion was made to eliminate the privilege of a coin collector to sell any coin for more than face value except those listed in a quarterly report issued by the Treasury Department declaring them to be RARE collectors items.

Now had the individual who presented this bill been familiar with the art of Numismatics he would have known that any United States coin whatsoever is a RARE collectors item if the collector does not have such a coin.

For instance, in the Lincoln cent series, a 1920-P Cent is not a RARE coin respectively but it is quite important to the collector that has a desire for a complete set of the Lincoln Cent series, as important in fact as the 1909-S VDB because without either the series is not complete.

Then too most collectors coming into the hobby will put a set together, paying more attention to dates, mints, etc. than to condition, after the set is complete, the collector wishes to upgrade, needing but one of each coin the collector would very likely wish to sell the poorer grade when a better one is obtained. A law to prevent this would most certainly place a hardship on the collector probably to the point that upgrading would be out of reason.

A great amount of emphasis has been placed on hoarding and speculating in coins, but we must admit that were it not for the hoarder and the speculator of yesteryears collectors would be unable to obtain uncirculated coins of these long past years to complete type sets, etc.



## COIN COLLECTORS DILEMMA continued

Personally, I do not agree with the method used by some vending machine operators in selling their coins to banks and making the banks pay a premium for the coins, but then on the other hand it hasn't been too long past that the banks charged an extra fee for accepting coins from vending machine operators, using the reason that there was extra cost involved in shipping the coins to the Federal Reserve Banks, so that shoe is on the other foot, the vending machine operator has extra costs in delivering the coins to the bank.

However speaking strictly from the standpoint of a collector, I am strongly opposed to that sort of thing. I am not opposed however, to an individual putting away a few rolls of bright uncirculated coins for the benefit of future collectors who might wish to collect uncirculated coins.

However, with conditions being as they are it certainly would behoove all coin collectors to write their respective representatives in government to express their views and suggesting ways to protect their hobby and the future of it.

Paul W. Schymes

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### NEW MEMBERS

George Wiggins  
Gardena, Calif.

Steve D. Kotenko  
Lynwood, Calif.

Paul Lieberman  
No. Hollywood, Calif.

Joseph E. Rosenberg  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Alvin Gaines  
Pasadena, Calif.

Ronald C. Schultz  
West L.A., Calif.

Edward Cirino  
Culver City, Calif.

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# The Appeal of the Ancient Coins

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by

Goerge Rony

One of the most interesting fields of numismatic collecting is at the same time - one of the most neglected. It is in the field of ancient coins, primarily Roman and Greek. These coins reflect the history and the life of by gone ages as nothing else, and much information on this distant era of history was gleaned from them. Yet, the general collector shies away from these coins and the number of true aficionados of ancient coins is very small.

This situation may be a blessing in disguise for these collectors as for lack of large competition and speculative agitation around these coins, the prices on the ancients are generally quite cheap, and there are literally hundreds of these coins which can be bought for the price of a second-rate Lincoln cent or Buffalo nickel. But, on the other hand, the lack of general interest prevents the development of research in this field and keeps the producers of numismatic literature and accessories from spending adequate funds for its further growth. For example, an album for ancient coins is not even in the planning stage, and many existing catalogues are obsolete and need revision and reprinting.

The general collector is afraid to tackle this field of numismatics. His fear is based on "lack of knowledge". Yet this knowledge is within his reach at very reasonable price. Comprehensive and well illustrated books like "Roman Coins and Their Values", "Greek Coins and Their Values" and "Roman Silver Coins" (all by H. A. Seaby, printed by the Seaby's Numismatic Publications in London) "Roman Imperial Coins" and "Ancient Greek Coins" (by Zander H. Klawans, published by Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin), and others, all written in an easy understandable and popular form, can give an excellent start for a basic knowledge of ancient coins.

For a more advanced collector or student of these coins, there are several volumes of more serious, almost classic literature on the subject, like "The Greek Coins" by Charles Settman and "Roman Coins" by Harold Mattingly. Their cost is higher but the information

## THE APPEAL of the ANCIENT COINS continued

which they provide is priceless.

For the amateurs of the unusual, there are specialized pamphlets of "Coins of Bible Days" by Florence Aiken Banks, "Coins of Syracuse" by Lacey D. Caskey, "Coinage of the Bizantine Empire" by Hugh & Goodacre, "Ptolemaic Silver" by Edward T. Newell and dozens more.

All it needs is a spark of interest and as a reward, a new (or rather "old") world will be opened to the collector with all the glamour, fascination and thrill of first-hand acquaintanship with personalities like Caesar, Nero, Marc Anthony, Cleopatra and many others, which were made so familiar by the movies and the T.V. and yet remained so distant to so many collectors.

Almost each ancient coin is different (most of them were hand struck); the image on each coins evokes people, places and things steeped in history and legend and despite their age of many hundred or thousands of years, they are relatively cheap and because their identification needs time and knowledge not only of the collector but of the dealer who sells to the collector the coins alike, many of the coins are offered for sale unrecognized for their true value.

Every serious collector of ancient coins knows that if his knowledge of the coins is greater than of the person who sells them to him, he has the advantage over the other and he may still pick up rare and unidentified coins in a two-bit box.

We sincerely urge you to engage in the thrill of discovery of this fascinating field - "The collecting of the ancient coins".

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### NEW CLUBS

Crown City Coin  
Corona, Calif.

Verdugo Hills Coin Club  
Tujunga, Calif.

Calteck-J.P.L. Numismatic Society  
Pasadena, Calif.



# Roman Imperial and Biblical Coins

by

Kenneth Young

There are three ancient branches of numismatics.

1. The earliest, positively dated Chinese coins, are of the eighth century, B.C.
2. Greek coins are known as classical coins. They also date from the eighth century, B.C. Greek numismatics are more complicated and more expensive than the Roman series. The beauty of Greek coins and the study of their history and mythology makes a rewarding project.
3. The first Roman coins followed the Greek coins by about four hundred years. They are large, cast bronzes, called bricks. On the obverse is a picture of a God or Goddess or animal. The reverses are blank. The dimensions are about five inches long, three and one-half inches wide and one inch thick; and they weigh five pounds, troy weight. These cumbersome pieces evolved into thick, round coins in six denominations. The largest, called an "AS", is three and a half inches in diameter and weighs twelve ounces, troy. The smallest is named "Unica" and is one inch in diameter and weighs one ounce.

There were many denominations of Roman Coins. A denomination may have a different valuation, or buying power, from one generation to another. These fluctuations of value would be caused by inflation and deflations of the coinage. The results were always disastrous, causing prices of commodities to rise to high levels. This resulted in unrest of the people and sometimes in revolutions.

The denarius was a silver coin about the size of our dime. It was the standard monetary unit of the Roman Republic. In 120 B.C., the treasury was depleted and the government urgently needed money. The Senate conceived the brilliant idea of coining one denarius in five with a copper core and a silver plating. This scheme worked fine, no one was hurt, and the government raised the badly needed

## ROMAN IMPERIAL & BIBLICAL COINS continued

cash. Sometime later, the government was again pressed for more money. The logical method for raising this money was to coin two denarii in five with a copper core and a silver plating. It was not long until all five denarii were copper coins with a silver plating

Monetary inflation and deflation were continually experienced in Roman history. During the latter years of the Empire, the antonianus was a silver coin about the size of our quarter. It was not long before it, too, was debased with first sixty percent, then eighty percent copper. Finally, it was just a copper coin with a light silver wash, or plating. The silver wore off after a few days in circulation. It came to the state where the merchants refused to accept these worthless coins. The Senate passed a law making it mandatory for a merchant or business man to accept the coins at face value. Merchants retaliated by refusing to do business. They closed their shops and stalls in the market places, making conditions considerably worse. The Senate quickly repealed all monetary laws that they had recently enacted.

The government paid all outgoing accounts, salaries and wages with these debased coins. At the same time, they would not accept their own money in payment of taxes or any other accounts owed the state. All revenues had to be paid in commodities such as silver or gold bullion, live cattle, sheep or hogs, a good quality of grain, etc.

There were one hundred and seven Roman Emperors who struck collectable coins. The obverse sides of all Roman Imperial Coins portray the current Emperor or some member of his family. There are thousands of interesting reverses. They complete a full pictorial history of Rome, from a crude and humble beginning to the world's greatest political and military power. With the decline of that power, came the decay of the Empire, and the art on their coins became nearly extinct.

The coins' reverse sides illustrated architecture, clothing, customs of the times, political propaganda, sports, warships, birds, fish and animals, and many other subjects. Some advanced collectors specialize in these reverse topics, paying little attention to the obverse sides.

## ROMAN IMPERIAL & BIBLICAL COINS continued

The study of Biblical coins is a highly specialized branch of ancient numismatics. It embraces the study of both Greek and Roman coins, predominately Greek. The coins of Judea and Syria come under the Greek category.

The tribute penny is the best known coin referred to in the Bible. Tiberius, the second Emperor of Rome, ruled from 14 to 37 A.D. During his reign, the denarius, known as the "tribute penny", was the only silver coin minted in Rome. The King James translation of the Bible called the denarius a penny, because at that time an English penny was a silver coin of about the same size.

The Roman judges attempted to incriminate Jesus when they asked him the question, "Is it lawful to pay tribute to Caesar, or not?" Jesus said, "Bring me a penny that I may see it." It was brought and he asked the judges whose name and image were on the coin. They said it was Caesar's. Jesus told them, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars and unto God the things that are God's."

Caesar was the title given to all Roman Emperors, so in this case it referred to Tiberius.

Probably the most beautiful and the most historically interesting series of coins any collector could assemble would be the possible coins that constitute the types of the thirty pieces of silver. The Bible does not tell us what the thirty pieces of silver were, exactly, so we must use our imagination and substitute guesses for facts.

It is considered by numismatists that the denominations were tetradrachm and shekel. The coins are about the weight of our half dollar and the diameter varies from that of a quarter to half dollar sizes. They could have been thirty different types from as many as thirty different locations.

The metropolis of Jerusalem was cross roads for caravans of traders and travelers from all parts of the civilized world. Consequently, the money they used came from many far-away places. A foreign coin that was two or three hundred years old was just as acceptable as a new one, provided it was of standard weight. The possible types of these coins that are available to the modern collector



## ROMAN IMPERIAL & BIBLICAL COINS continued

could number over a hundred and they could cost several thousand dollars.

Constantine the Great reigned as Emperor from 308 to 337 A.D. He was a capable soldier and an able administrator. His early life was one of great energy and many historical achievements. He was the first Christian Emperor and proclaimed Christianity the state religion. He re-named the ancient city of Byzantium, Constantinople, in honor of himself. He defended his throne against four rebel contenders. He delegated his mother, Helen, to the task of rebuilding Jerusalem, which had been raised by the Emperors Titus and Vespasian, in the year 70 A.D. Helen restored Jerusalem with remarkable efficiency. Her outstanding achievement was the reerection of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, so called because it was believed to be built over the grave of the Saviour.

Constantine was a prolific coiner of gold, silver and bronze. The gold and silver are relatively inexpensive. However, the silver is heavily depased. Nice copper coins can be bought for four or five dollars. Coins struck under Constantine were the first coins to have Christian symbols on them.

In 337 A.D., Constantine became very ill and was baptized. He died later in the same year.

One may acquire coins in silver or bronze of most of the Emperors at a nominal price. Gold is very expensive. Some of the more obscure Emperors struck very few coins, so these are very rare and difficult to obtain.

The coins of two of the Emperors are the only historical record of their existance or achievements.

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### PROOFLESS YEARS

No proof coins were manufactured for sale to collectors at the Philadelphia Mint from 1916 to 1935.

# Speakers

Listed below is a list of speakers who graciously took time to speak at various Coin Clubs during the months of May and June 1965

This information was taken from Club Bulletins or Club publicity letters sent in to the Editor.

A "SPECIAL" recognition should be given to these people who take time to pass on their numismatic knowledge to us by speaking at the various Coin Clubs.

N.A.S.C. has a list of Speakers available for all member clubs, which is being revised by the new Chairman. This is one of the many services offered by the Numismatic Association of Southern California.

Please contact Fred Bass, 5611 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, 90028, (Phone: HO 4-7841) if you know of anyone who wishes to have their name added to the Speakers' List.

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Borgolte, Ed ST. GAUDEN GOLD	No. Hollywood Coin Club
Borgolte, Peggy FORGOTTEN COINS of U.S.	Downey Coin Club
Carter, R.R. U.S. TRANSPORTATION TOKENS ALTERED COINS LOVE TOKENS	East L.A. Coin Club Torrance Coin Club Upland Coin Club
Erikson, Don HOW TO PROPERLY INSURE YOUR COINS AND ADD EXTRA PROTECTION IN YOUR HOME	Compton Coin Club

## SPEAKERS continued

Gamble, Robert PAPER MONEY	Echo Park Coin Club
Harley, Dan LIBERIAN COINS	Culver City Coin Club
Heller, Henri TOMORROW RARITIES	Bay Cities Coin Club
Hood, Ernie 2nd LINCOLN MEMORIAL	Compton Coin Club Culver City Coin Club
Hutt, Bill & Cele FORUM on FOREIGN COINS	So. Exonumist Society
Johnson, Ruth COINS and TOKENS of the CIVIL WAR	So. Hub Coin Club
Marx, Sally COINS of ISRAEL	L.A. Coin Club
Ray, James COINS of the COLONIES and U.S. SILVER DOLLARS	So. Hub Coin Club
Whyborn, Ray U.S. CURRENCY	'49'ers Coin Club
Young, C.R. (Dick) HOUSE of ROTHSCHILD	Bay Cities Coin Club

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## THREE GATES OF GOLD

If you are tempted to reveal a tale someone to you has told, ask  
another, make it pass, before you speak, three gates of Gold  
1st "Is it True?"      2nd "Is it Needful?"      3rd and Narrowest  
"Is it Kind?"  
(from No. Hollywood Coin Club Bulletin)



# N.A.S.C Money Museum Report

GOOD NEWS!!!! We have just acquired a piece of stone money from the "Island of YAP". It weighs forty pounds and is sixteen inches in diameter.

This was acquired from John Donald (son of N.A.S.C. Treasurer). He is in the United States Navy, and shipped this stone money to us from the Island of Guam, where he is stationed.

We are most fortunate to find one of these, as it is unlawful to remove them from "YAP". They have become quite rare. Some of our Eastern Museums do not have one in their collection.

## RECENT DONORS:

Murray Singer  
Walter Snyder  
John Pitman  
State of Oregon  
State of Nevada

In asking for donations, I wish to assure our membership that if they donate coins -- they will be kept in our collection. You need have no fear, the coins will NOT BE SOLD, as we need most all kinds.

As an example, we have only one Indian Cent -- this one is a proof. We have NO Lincoln Cents. Matter of fact, we need any and all United States coins, except some proof coins. If we should duplicate, we would then be able to display both the obverse and the reverse. So with this thought in mind -----

PLEASE SEND IN SOME COINS

Karl M. Brainard  
Curator

# Club News

**BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** May Meeting had Harold Glass, Leonard Sterling, Ronald Schultz, Doug Epstein and Mal Kaye join the membership roster. Jim Betton, Ed Hallett and Don Moore gave donations to the Club. Bob Axelrod served as auctioneer.

June Meeting approved Mrs. Babe Baker's application for membership. Joyce Brown was welcomed as the new Treasurer since Ed Hallett moved to Arizona. Leonard Sterling and Bob Axelrod had beautiful displays. Minerva Axelrod and Mal Kaye gave donations to the Club. Also Theodina Pacheco brought a delicious cake with whipped cream the members enjoyed with their coffee.

Club Bulletin

**CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** New members were Edward L. Maurer, D.D.S., G.L. Kuntz and Kathy Muller. Members who won awards at the Convention of International Numismatics were Clay Reed, John Pittman and Sally Marx.

The Medallion

**COMPTON COIN CLUB** Kenneth Young and Steve Kotenko donated material to the Club. New members were Jack Stuster and Nancy Horton. Membership attendance was won by Kenneth Young. Helen Trumpower, won first place award for her exhibit. Others who displayed were Georgia Shurburgh, Olga Negard and Virginia Dennis.

The June Meeting was honored by Carl Zernick and Kenneth Pride Boy Scouts from Troop No. 828 of Compton, Calif. who lead the group in the Pledge Alleigence to the Flag. New member was Fred Sinn. Foster Hall won the membership attendance prize.

Compton Coinette

**CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** May Meeting was the last for Pres Ed Hallett, who had resigned as he was moving out of the state. New member into the Club was Randy Knox. Thelma Case won first place with her display. Other exhibitors were Irv Brotman and Mike Zagorin. Guest auctioneer was Foster Hall.

## CLUB NEWS continued

Marty Shapiro replaced Ed Hallett as President. New Treasurer is Ernie Hood and Board Member is Sandy Hall. S.H. Kaufmann, Chris Sebestyn and Ronald Schultz were accepted as new club members. Ernies Hood won first place award for his display of Mission Medals.

Club Bulletin

**DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS CLUB** This Club will again host the numismatic exhibit at the San Bernardino Fair, September 1st through 6th, 1965. Thomas Fitzgerald is Chairman with Mac and Maybelle Iles assisting. Additional information can be obtained by writing to P.O. Box 820, Victorville, California.

Virginia Mueller, Sec.

**EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** Six new members were accepted into the Club with eight persons as visitors present at the May Meeting of the East L.A. Coin Club. Exhibit winners were Mel Kohl, Xenia Kreizel and Keith Webb. \$5.00 gold pieces were won by Jim Coffmayer and Wardie Jackson.

Ethel M. Lenhart

**ECHO PARK COIN CLUB** New members into the Echo Park Coin Club were Allan W. Styffe, Arthur Comford, Sam Cassano, S. Rendon, T. Sholley, S. Sholley, N. Hagedorn, Jr. and Lola Waldman. The official name for the Club Bulletin was won by Judi Mackay and Tom Whitten, who both submitted "The Echo". Each received a prize. Jim Waldorf will be the New Secretary due to the resignation of the Secretary and Cora Vick is a new Board Member.

The Echo

**'49'ERS COIN CLUB** Laura Nemez displayed her U.S. Gold Type Set which won her first place at San Francisco Convention. Ron Thompson also displayed his Commemorative Coins of Sweden at the May Meeting.

105 members and guests helped the '49'ers Coin Club celebrate its 100th meeting with a big open house party in their new location. There were three gold pieces which were won by Thelma Bernard,



## CLUB NEWS continued

Frank Bernard and John Paradowski. Program was a question and answer game called "Give and Take". Bill Sadler was welcomed as a new member. Mel Kohl won first place with his display. Other exhibitors were Elmer Hess, Ron Thompson and the Junior member trophy was given to Richard Hall for his display of 20th Century Popes.

Delilah Scadden

**LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB** C. Carson won the membership attendance drawing at the May Meeting. The Club has "Name Plates" for all paid-up members. New members were Velma Harris, Dorothy Miller, Bob Miller, Ronald Whites, Lola Pedersen and Dorothy Scooter. May display winners were John Williams and James Foster.

June Meeting featured a film "A Day at the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland".

Club Bulletin

**LAWNDALE COIN CLUB** May Meeting had two new members accepted into the Club, Frank and Ruby Neeck of Vista, Calif. Bill Sadler filled the Board vacancy. Norma Calkins won first place for display. Other exhibitors were Laura Nemez and Joe Goodyear.

June Meeting featured a Numismatic Question and Answer Quiz conducted by Ann Hall. Awards were presented to the oldest (Andy Weathers) and youngest (Leon Browning) father since the Club met on Father's Day. Joseph Rosenberg won first place award for his display. Other exhibitors were Eloise Shields, Georgia Shunburgh and Bill Sadler.

Norma Calkins

**LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB** Karl Brainard, Benjamin Kondo, M.D., Joseph Lovi, Henry Corden were new members voted in at the May Meeting. Display winners were Grace Brainard, Bill Sadler and Howard Bell. Others who exhibited were Thelma Case, Mel Kohl, Sally Marx, Bill Koonce, Doris Cowan and Joseph Risse.

Howard Bell, Bill Sadler and Mel Kohl were exhibit winners at the June Meeting. Others who displayed were Thelma Case, Dr. N. Neir

and William Koonce.

Wire Edge

**N.A.A. STAMP & COIN CLUB** Joe Magee won first place for his display. Others who exhibited were Eloise Shields, David Parrish, Michael Hanty. David Parrish and Eloise Shields won the drawing awards. Attendance drawing was won by Gene Fox.

A film from A.N.A. Library, titled "Money Minters" was shown at the June Meeting. Ken Kellett won first place for his display. Others who displayed were Joe Magee, Gary Wood, Eloise Shields and David Parrish. David Parrish and Eloise Shields won the cash drawings. Attendance drawing was won by Andy Weathers.

Trade - Wins

**NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB** The Club has a new meeting place, rent "free". This was good news for all members. Members who won awards at the last Convention held were Clay Read, Ralph and Sally Marx.

Club Bulletin

**POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB.** The Club presented a medallion for the first time at the 5th Annual Coin-O-Rama, which was designed by a committee of club members headed by Bonnie Capron. It was reported the show was a huge success. Advance raffle ticket sales was a lively competition among the members with Loyal Kohl winning top honors; Clifford Kreizel, second place and Gene Capron taking third. Each received an appropriate prize.

Secretary

**SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB** Frank Huber was the new member for May. An appropriate give was given to Mrs. Susan Spradlin (Oldest) and a tie between Norma Calkins and Ann Hanty (the youngest) mothers since the meeting fell on Mothers Day. Gene Calkins won first place for his display. Other exhibitors were Joseph Good-year, Walter Snyder, Bill Sadler and Wayne Dennis. Closing prizes

## CLUB NEWS continued

of \$3.00 and \$2.00 was won by E. Hamlin and Bill Trumpower.

The members approved to donate \$10.00 to the A.N.A. Building Fund at the June Meeting. Ron Thompson issued the first place trophy to J.E. Rosenberg, who won first place for his display of "Assortment of Coins and Medals." Other exhibitors were Virginia and Wayne Dennis. Members who won prizes at the Pomona Coin- were Norma Calkins, Mel Kohl, Laura Nemez and Vena Crow. Clo prizes were won by Frank Ortiz and Al Camacho.

Ann Ha

**TORRANCE COIN CLUB** New members into the Club in May were Ralph Bienert, E. Whitcomb, Ann Mathews, Norma Calkins, Evelyn Garnick and Milo Hedges. The Club donated \$10.00 to the A.N.A. Building Fund. The program was a quiz on currency with Bob Axelrod and Wayne Dennis winning prizes. L.T. Storey won membership attendance prize. Exhibitors at the May meeting were Elizabeth Goodson, Vena Crow, Minerva Axelrod, Henry Hart, Susan McKenz Clemons Family, Mel Kohl, Wayne Dennis, Cappy Capuano, R Wells and Virginia Dennis. Drawing winner was Elizabeth Goodson.

June Meeting had the following new members, Bob Tyson, Oscar Larsen, Dewey Bently, William Willis, Mary Jo and Bill Norwood. Helen Ciciotti and Gary Ellam. Exhibitors were Wayne Dennis, Mel Kohl, Wanda Conaty, Elizabeth Goodson, Betty Borchardt, Norma Calkins and Vena Crow. Mel Kohl won the drawing award. Carl Patten, Sr. won the attendance drawing prize. Tom Wood presented Pres. Dykes with the official A.N.A. receipt for the Club's donation to the building fund.

Irene Almeida. Corres. Sec.

**UPLAND COIN CLUB** The May Meeting was attended with 14 members and guests. Program was conducted by junior member Tom Montgomery, Jr. read an article from N.A.S.C. Quarterly (Sep 1964) titled "Bechtlers Private Gold Coinage" written by M. Jensen. Tom received a \$2 bill for his participation. Also George Moore M.D. gave a quiz for the juniors. George received a \$2 bill for his participation. New members were Lincoln McCain, E. Croyle, Mr. & Mrs. Edward



laberski. New Board members are Ray Whyborn, Gene Capron and Mona Moore. Fred Roberts (Sr. Div.) and Tom Montgomery, Jr. (Jr. Div.) won first place trophies for their displays.

June Meeting saw another good attendance of 140 in attendance. New members were Roxanne Bilyue, S. Rothchild, Marjorie Light, Steve Turner and Michael Cash. In keeping with the theme of the evening and month (June) a 4-tiered wedding cake was served for refreshments. There were 4 couples participated who were married in June. Cliff and Xenia Kreizel were the couple married the longest and received a prize plus the top tier of the cake. Exhibit winners in Sr. Div. were Amos and Alice House and Tom Montgomery Jr. in the Jr. Div.

E. M. Lenhert

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### DATES TO REMEMBER

#### ANNUAL COIN CONVENTION

International Hotel, Los Angeles International Airport,  
Los Angeles, California  
September 3rd - 6th, 1965

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
37TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL COIN & CURRENCY EXHIBITION  
Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, California  
September 9th - 12th, 1965

#### LOS ANGELES COIN SHOW

Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California  
October 3rd, 1965

#### U.S.N.A. - 37TH SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION

El Cortez Hotel, San Diego, California  
November 4th - 7th, 1965

#### 1ST NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SO. CALIF. CONVENTION

Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles, California  
February 17th - 20th, 1966

# Member Clubs

## ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB

Antelope Valley High School  
4900 Div. Lancaster, Calif.  
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

## BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

1620 Truxton, Police Dept. Base  
Bakersfield, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

## BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

Club Del Mar  
1910 Ocean Front Walk  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

## CALIF. FOREIGN COIN CLUB

411 No. La Cienega Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

## CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY

P.O. Box 1355  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
Meets Quarterly

## CALTECK-J.P.L. NUMIS. SOCIETY

Calteck Campus-Church Bldg. Rm 168  
4800 Oak Grove Drive  
Pasadena, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

## CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB

Grange Hall - So. Broad  
San Luis Obispo, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

## COINS of the WORLD CLUB

1216 E. Imperial  
El Segundo, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

## COMMUNITY COIN CLUB of GARDEN GROVE

Corner Orangewood & Magnolia  
Magnolia Park, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

## COMPTON COIN CLUB

Lueders Pk, Bullis & Rosecrans  
Compton, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

## CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB

Acacia School Auditorium  
55 West Norman Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, Calif.  
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

## CROWN CITY COIN CLUB

Security 1st National Bank  
Community Room  
Corona, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

## CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

Culver City Women's Club  
3835 Watseka  
Culver City, Calif.  
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

## DATE EMPIRE COIN CLUB

Security Bank Club Room  
Indio, Calif.  
3rd Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

## DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS

Irwin Elementary School  
Mojave St.  
Victorville, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

## DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS. SOCIETY

Douglas Globemaster Grill  
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

## THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS

Downey Women's Club  
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.  
Downey, Calif.  
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

continued

## COIN CLUBS

### EAST LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

932 So. Gerhart Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

### ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

245 Lucas (at Miramar)  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

### EL MONTE COIN CLUB

El Monte Civic Center  
3130 N. Tyler,  
El Monte, Calif.  
4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

### FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATIST

Eagles Hall, Allen & Arrow  
Fontana, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

### FORTY-NINER COIN CLUB

Girls Club Hse, South Gate Pk  
Tweedy & Southern, South Gate  
2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

### GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB

Grange Hall  
Century & Taft Streets  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

### GENERAL DYNAMICS COIN CLUB

Plant Recreation Club House  
5th Avenue at Bellevue  
Pomona, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

### GLEN CITY COIN CLUB

McKevette School Cafetorium  
10th & Pleasant St.  
Santa Paula, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

### GLENDALE COIN CLUB

400 No. Central Ave.  
Glendale, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

### HAPEA COIN CLUB

1216 E. Imperial Highway  
El Segundo, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

### HOLLYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB

Hollywood Y.M.C.A.  
1553 No. Hudson Ave.  
Hollywood, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

### LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB

Lakewood YMCA  
5425 Centralia  
Long Beach, Calif.  
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

### LA MIRADA COIN CLUB

Charolet Anthony School  
1600 Barbara Rd  
La Mirada, Calif.  
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

### LAWNDALE COIN CLUB

Oddfellows - Rebecca Hall  
120th at Acacia Ave.  
Hawthorne, Calif.  
3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

### LERC COIN CLUB

Lockheed Recreation Center  
2814 Empire Street  
Burbank, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

### LONG BEACH COIN CLUB

350 E. Ocean Blvd.  
Long Beach, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

### LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

1329 So. Hope Street  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

### MARQUARDT COIN CLUB

16555 Saticoy Street  
Van Nuys, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.



COIN CLUBS continued

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB  
3513 Centinala Ave.  
Los Angeles 66, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB  
336 So. Pomona Avenue  
Brea, Calif.  
4th Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PK COIN CLUB  
Service Clubhouse  
440 So. McPherrin  
Monterey Park, Calif.  
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB  
No. Ranchito School  
8837 Olympic Blvd.  
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION  
CLUB - (NRC) COIN CLUB  
12917 Cerise  
Hawthorne, Calif..  
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

PILLARS LIMITED  
"La Casita"  
Bullocks Fashion Square  
Sherman Oaks, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

NORWALK CALIF. COIN CLUB  
Women's Club House  
Imperial & Hoxie  
Norwalk, Calif.  
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB  
172 W. Monterey  
Pomona, Calif.  
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION  
STAMP & COIN CLUB  
5353 W. Imperial Hwy.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
COIN CLUB  
1510 W. Highland Ave.  
San Bernardino, Calif.  
3rd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA  
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 3044  
Daly City, Calif. 94015  
Meets in Convention Annually

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY  
COIN CLUB  
Burbank Y.M.C.A.  
3rd & Magnolia  
Burbank, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

NO. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB  
Glendale Federal Savings & Loan  
13730 Riverside Drive  
Sherman Oaks, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY  
COIN CLUB  
Huntington-Sheration Hotel  
Pasadena, Calif.  
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

NO. VALLEY COIN CLUB  
903 San Fernando  
San Fernando, Calif.  
2nd & 4th Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB  
1104 W. 8th Street  
Santa Ana, Calif.  
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB  
Bayside Village So. Club House  
300 E. Coast Hwy. No. 105  
Newport Beach, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB  
Veterans Memorial Bldg.  
P.O. Box 143  
Santa Maria, Calif.  
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

COIN CLUBS continued

SO. CALIFORNIA ANCIENT  
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
For meeting information  
write to:-  
P.O. Box 221  
Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL  
NUMISMATISTS  
2132 Pier Avenue  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
2nd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB  
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.  
Inglewood, Calif.  
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY  
LABORATORIES  
Employee's Assoc. Coin Club  
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12.00 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB  
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room  
5th & Spring Street  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB  
Torrance Recreation Center  
3341 Torrance Blvd.  
Torrance, Calif.  
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB  
Women's Club  
738 No. Euclid Ave.  
Ontario, Calif.  
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB  
Men's Club  
Los Alamos, Calif..  
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY  
Mesa Service Club, Vandenberg AFB  
Vandenberg, Calif.  
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB  
Ventura Recreation Center  
1261 E. Main Street,  
Ventura, Calif.  
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB  
Masonic Temple, 7216 Valmont  
Tujunga, Calif.  
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB  
Reseda Women's Club  
7901 Lindley Avenue  
Reseda, Calif.  
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB  
402 S. Washington Ave.  
Whittier, Calif.  
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

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NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

applications can be obtained at membership Clubs and

N.A.S.C. Officers.

Rate Membership \$4.00 - Club Membership \$6.00

Includes 1 Year Dues

